

Emergency appeal operations update

Mongolia: Extreme Winter Condition

Emergency appeal n° MDRMN005		GLIDE n° CW-2016-000004-MNG
Operations update n° 3 (Six-months update) Issue on: 27 August 2016		Timeframe covered by this update: 14 January 2016 to 14 July 2016
Emergency Appeal operation start date: 14 January 2016		Timeframe: 12 months until 28 February 2017
Appeal budget: CHF 979,346	Appeal coverage: 87 %	Current expenditure¹: CHF 446,516
Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: CHF 158,459		
N° of people being assisted: 32,000 people (5,400 households + 5,000 school-children) ²		
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) has 33 mid-level, and over 800 primary level branches. It has more than 12,500 volunteers and 70,000 youth members nationwide. MRCS has seven established regional disaster preparedness centers.		
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: MRCS is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. Partner National Societies (PNS) who have extended their bilateral support to the emergency appeal operation are American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross, and Republic of Korea National Red Cross. The emergency appeal response has also been supported by the governments of Canada and Denmark via their National Societies, as well as, from the European Union Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO). MRCS expresses sincere gratitude to all partners and donors for their support for affected herders in Mongolia.		
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Labour, local social care departments, local governor's offices, Save the Children, World Animal Protection Organization Mongolia, World Vision International, Mercy Corps, G-Mobile (mobile-phone operator), and Khan Bank.		

Appeal history:

- IFRC allocated CHF 158,459 from [DREF](#) on 15 January 2016 to support MRCS in provision of food and unconditional cash grants for 1,500 households affected by dzud, and the mobilization and deployment of 13 NDRT members and one RDRT member.
- The emergency appeal was launched on 29 February 2016 for CHF 833,415 to assist 25,500 people (5,100 households) affected by dzud disaster, for a period of 12 months, with a focus on detailed assessment, food security, nutrition and livelihoods, community preparedness and risk reduction. See emergency appeal.
- An operation update ([no. 1](#)) was issued on 31 March 2016 to provide overview of the progress made since the allocation of CHF 158,459 from IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 14 January 2016 (covering the period until 15 March) – which was followed by the launch of the emergency appeal operation. The main focus of MRCS during this period has been on assessments, procurement of food items and distribution of food to households in need. A total of 1,500 vulnerable herder households (7,500 people) were assisted.

¹ Current expenditure as per financial report up to 30 June 2016

² The number of 5,000 school-children was omitted by mistake in the emergency appeal revised on 20 July 2016 and is corrected in this update.

- An operations update ([no. 2](#)) was issued on 13 June 2016 to provide a progress update of the operation since the previous update (16 March to 30 April 2016). During the reporting period a total of 1,767 households (8,835 people) were assisted.
- This update provides information on the first six months of the operation with focus on the last two months and presents an overview of the current situation of the disaster, as well as developments that have occurred since the launch.

Note: On 20 July 2016, the emergency appeal was revised with an increase in number of people to be reached (from 25,500 to 35,000 people³), an increase in activities, slight increase in budget (from CHF 833,945 to CHF 979,346); and refocused geographic scope (from 20 to 17 provinces). See [revised emergency appeal](#).

Summary:

The appeal was launched following the dzud disaster that started in early November 2015. The disaster was characterized by extreme winter conditions, very low temperatures and heavy snowfall. The disaster affected 90 per cent of the country and a total of 225,800 people, mostly herders. It caused loss of livestock, food insecurity, collapse of household economic security and severe psychological effects that have increased the level and scope of vulnerability. Among the affected population are 5,019 expectant women, 20,874 children under five years old, 6,117 people with disabilities and 4,173 households living below the national poverty line.



Local LEMA car being delayed to deliver the food parcel distribution to beneficiaries due to blocked road conditions. Photo: MRCS

The slow onset disaster has disproportionately affected elderly, single parent, multi-children, disabled, poor and vulnerable herder households. Many households adopted negative coping strategies including selling their livestock. This resulted in excessive market supply and a decline in prices of livestock and raw materials. Many herders were forced into debt and bartered their livestock for food items. Thousands of vulnerable families were forced to reduce the amount and variety of their food which has led to a lack of nutrition in their diet. As a result of the dzud, many herder households lost all their livestock. As the animals were their only source of income, they were forced to migrate to urban centers. The displaced herders are mostly unemployed and forced to live in extreme poverty.

Although the winter is over the condition of the animals was very bad in the spring, causing continued death of weakened livestock and newborn animals. The end of April marked the end of freezing temperatures in most of the country, but official government figures indicated that 62 soums in 17 provinces were still suffering from the dzud, and 51 soums in 15 provinces were close to dzud conditions. By the end of April 2016, a total of 858,100 adult livestock had perished as a result of the dzud. This number had increased to 1.1 million by June 2016. The main contributing factors were insufficient grass in pastures, weakened livestock, severe dust storms and lack of hay and fodder.

According to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, by the end of June, pasture growth in more than 70 per cent of the territory was normal, below average growth was observed in 25 per cent of pastures and 5 per cent of pastures were in poor condition.

In the past six months, unconditional cash grants⁴ were transferred to 3,500 households in 17 provinces (outcome 2.2.), food parcels and unconditional cash transfers⁵ were distributed to 1,600 households in 17

³ Number of people to be reached: 27,000 people (5,400 households) and 5,000 school-children – as corrected in this update.

⁴ Amount equivalent to official minimum monthly salary in Mongolia – MNT 192,000 (CHF 96)

provinces (outcome 2.1), while another 300 households received food parcels. In addition, MRCS in collaboration with Save the Children delivered psychosocial support first aid (PSS FA) to 1,725 from targeted 5,000 children. Thus, the number of targeted beneficiaries increased from 25,500 people (5,400 households) to 32,000 people. The recovery phase of the operations has now begun, focusing on livelihoods, DRR, community preparedness, rapid market assessment (outcome 3), and risk reduction measures (outcome 5).

There were some challenges to timely and effective humanitarian aid for the vulnerable target population, such as road blockage due to heavy snow, inaccessible roads, long distances to and between population centres, national government elections in June, as well as discrepancies between the name of beneficiaries on national IDs and those under which they were registered in banks and the databases of local administrations. Challenges also resulted from the lack of experience in the implementation of large scale cash-transfer programs (CTP), both at headquarter level and among Red Cross mid-level branches. However, MRCS with the help of IFRC took immediate measures to address and overcome the challenges.

Despite the above-mentioned challenges, the operation is on track and will be completed within the timeframe of the emergency appeal.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination:

From the beginning of the operation, MRCS with the support of IFRC, has ensured a coordinated response and delivered timely information to Partner National Societies (PNS) about beneficiaries' needs, progress of operations, gaps, challenges, and responses. Close coordination is being maintained with the British Red Cross and the Finnish Red Cross to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure synergy with ongoing programmes and projects that are supported by partners on a bilateral basis. Senior management, disaster management (DM) team, and national disaster response team (NDRT) members at MRCS headquarters have ensured good coordination in field operations.

The disaster management (DM) team provides necessary technical guidance to mid-level branches and MRCS HQ, and mid-level branches coordinate interventions with primary level branches. MRCS takes all necessary measures to ensure that its development programmes, including the community-based disaster risk reduction programme, are not disrupted by the operation. In this regard, the senior management and disaster management teams of MRCS have formed a task force to oversee the operation with IFRC support.

To support MRCS in implementing an effective response, a member of the regional disaster response team (RDRT) worked closely with the MRCS team and provided on job training on cash transfer to DM staff at MRCS HQ. As part of its support to MRCS, IFRC provided NDRT training to MRCS and remote technical support was provided by the disaster management and livelihoods coordinator of the IFRC country cluster support team (CCST) in Beijing and the Cash and Livelihoods Coordinator of the Asia Pacific regional office in Kuala Lumpur.

Coordinating with authorities:

MRCS works in close cooperation with the government disaster coordination and response body, the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). MRCS shares assessment data, information and logistics capacity with NEMA. Mid-level branches of MRCS work closely with local disaster management agencies (LEMA) and local authorities. The beneficiary selection, registration, and response actions were coordinated by the working groups and consisted of local authorities, LEMA, and MRCS mid-level branches in each province. MRCS branches also continued to collect information from authorities in the local soum and participated in local emergency commission meetings. Many key stakeholders at local level are board members of mid-level branches; thus allowing better coordinated and timely action.

⁵ Food parcels worth two months, together with MNT 64,000 (CHF 32), which is equivalent to MNT 192,000 (CHF 96). Households with significant difficulties in accessing local markets are targeted. Small amount of unconditional cash will allow these families to cover the remaining needs including coal, firewood for heating, cooking, hay and fodder for livestock and transportation.

Inter-Agency coordination:

MRCS is being supported by IFRC in procurement and mobilization of resources as part of the operation. MRCS is one of the main non-state agencies to mount a significant response to the current dzud disaster, and other humanitarian actors have approached the National Society to establish partnerships in delivering assistance to the affected populations. As a member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), MRCS takes part in inter-agency coordination.

International organizations (such as United Nations, Asian Development Bank), INGOs, and local NGOs have approached MRCS for information and experience sharing, and have requested support from MRCS networks to assist herders in the eastern provinces. Mercy Corps has offered logistics support in two provinces where MRCS is distributing food parcels. MRCS took over the distribution from Ulan-Bator (capital city) to province centers and Mercy Corps handled the distribution from province centers to beneficiaries.

Operational implementation

Overview

As of the end of this reporting period, unconditional cash grants were transferred to 3,500 households in 17 provinces (outcome 2.2.), food parcels and unconditional cash transfers were distributed to 1,600 households in 17 provinces (outcome 2.1), while another 300 households received food parcels. In conclusion, all 5,400 targeted families have received the cash grants and food parcels.

The MRCS prioritizes the most vulnerable among affected herder households based on clearly defined selection criteria⁶. Selection and registration are done by MRCS mid-level branches and coordinated by a working group comprising representatives of MRCS, IFRC, LEMA, and provincial governors' offices. A memorandum of understanding was signed with Khan bank. The bank has branches in all soums.

Mid-level branches recruited volunteers for food parcel distribution and cash transfer monitoring in local level bank branches. A total of 300 volunteers have been recruited, trained and insured to be involved in the delivery of humanitarian assistance at the mid-level branches of the MRCS in dzud affected target provinces.



Food parcel is being distributed in Tuv province

Procurement delays, transportation challenges and poor road conditions contributed to delays in implementation. Government elections in Mongolia in June also contributed greatly to the delays. Many local people, as well as political parties were sensitive about the CTP and food-parcel distributions during the election period, suspecting that these activities might influence the upcoming elections. Many complaints were received by the compliance committee about the distribution, mostly assuming that the assistance was related to the upcoming elections. MRCS responded quickly to such complaints and provided necessary information to show that MRCS is an independent, neutral, as well as impartial humanitarian organization seeking to assist the most vulnerable population.

⁶ Herder households with 200 or less livestock, who have not received any humanitarian aid from other actors, and belong to one of the following categories: single-headed, multi-children, elderly people living alone, disabled, poverty-stricken families, or those in ill-health conditions.



Beneficiary in Sukhbaatar province is posing beside the banner displaying Cash Transfer Programming hotline number – 98127395. Photo: MRCS

Moreover, with support from IFRC, the MRCS has established a feedback and two-way communication mechanism using the Trilogy Emergency Relief Application (TERA) to enhance community engagement and accountability. A Cash Transfer Programming hotline number was combined with TERA set up in collaboration with G-mobile, a mobile-phone operator.- This hotline is to serve as a medium through which affected people can seek information on the response, make inquiries and submit complaints confidentially. The telephone hotline number was distributed through mid-level branches, social media, traditional media, as well as banners posted at branches of local banks delivering cash transfers. In the six months period, a total of 47 calls were received through the CTP hotline. Most of the calls to the hotline were from herders seeking information on to how to withdraw cash from the bank, with whom to liaise if they needed further support, and information about beneficiary selection criteria. All complaints and inquiries were responded to in a timely manner.

The MRCS DM team along with IFRC gave live interviews to TV stations with national coverage, and disseminated information during the Humanitarian Conference held on 9 May 2016. The conference was held under the auspices of the deputy prime minister of Mongolia. Up to 500 participants including key stakeholders attended the conference, which was closely covered by media. Detailed information on the food distribution and unconditional cash grants was provided to the public during the event.

The MRCS and IFRC continue to coordinate with authorities and humanitarian actors at both national and branch levels to ensure synergies and avoid duplication of efforts. On 6 May 2016, in collaboration with NEMA, MRCS organized a theory-practice conference under the theme “disaster response and humanitarian aid”. Moreover, on 9 June 2016, HCT member organizations, NEMA and other organizations responding to this dzud shared their overview of operations, coordination with other organizations and challenges in an experience sharing meeting. In all of these events, humanitarian actors shared their experiences and challenges and gave recommendations for further improvement in actions. Duplication of efforts was avoided with extensive information sharing among the humanitarian actors.

Progress against outcomes

Quality programming			
Outcome 1: Continuous assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings		Continuous
Activities	Is implementation on time		% of progress (estimate)
	Yes (X)	No (X)	
1.1.1 Mobilize MRCS staff and volunteers for assessments	X		80%
1.1.2 Mobilize/deploy regional tools to support MRCS staff and volunteers for assessments and implementation of activities	X		100%
1.1.3 Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries	X		100%

1.1.4 Develop detailed response plans with activities that will meet identified beneficiary needs	X		100%
1.1.5 Continued information collection from local branches	X		Continuous
	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.2 Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people.		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time		% of progress (estimate)
	Yes(x)	No (x)	
1.2.1 Beneficiary satisfaction survey	X		70%
	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.3 Management and delivery of the operation is informed by an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system		Continuous
Activities	Is implementation on time		% of progress (estimate)
	Yes(x)	No (x)	
1.3.1 Monitoring visits by joint teams of MRCS headquarters and IFRC	X		50%
1.3.2 Internal final evaluation	X		0%
<p>Assessments</p> <p>Prior to launching the response, MRCS analysed situation data from the authorities as well as from its branches and deployed members of its national disaster response team (NDRT) to undertake assessments in some of the most affected provinces. Assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries continue to be conducted. MRCS disaster management team, volunteers, local branch staff and NDRT members were deployed in conducting assessments, as well as monitoring. In order to effectively plan the CTP component and develop a comprehensive detailed work plan, including cooperation with local stakeholders, IFRC supported MRCS by deploying a RDRT member seconded by the Pakistan Red Crescent to Mongolia.</p> <p>Analysis of assessment data and situation updates indicates that conditions in most of the affected provinces started to improve from the beginning of June due to better weather, improved pastures and the start of dairy production. By the end of April, 80 per cent of national disaster response funds had been utilized in response efforts by the government, leaving very limited funding for continued relief work.</p>			
<p>Community engagement and accountability</p> <p>IFRC has supported MRCS in developing a community engagement strategy for the response to ensure that affected people receive information and can provide feedback on the assistance from MRCS. A beneficiary satisfaction survey was developed and completed in randomly selected beneficiaries among affected people. A helpline in collaboration with G-mobile was set up through which affected people, targeted beneficiaries and other stakeholders can convey their concerns, observations, and complaints about the response. The helpline allows placement of confidential calls. A total of 47 calls were received via the helpline since its establishment. All concerns, questions and complaints were addressed in a timely manner.</p>			
<p>Monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>A joint monitoring team comprised of MRCS DM team and IFRC visited the most affected areas during the first week of March. The mission was combined with a communications mission by IFRC and Finnish Red Cross field communications unit which resulted in the production of a short documentary, several web stories and close coverage through IFRC channels. The IFRC CCST engaged with all major news agencies and TV networks, as well as other news outlets and independent reporters, which resulted in close international coverage of the dzud through TV and print media. The extensive media coverage has contributed to close support for the operation by partners and a global interest by humanitarian actors and the general public in providing assistance to herders who are affected by the dzud.</p> <p>A NDRT monitoring team visited Arkhangai, Bulgan, Tuv, Khentii, Sukhbaatar, Govi-Altai, Bayankhongor, Zavkhan and Selenge provinces to monitor and evaluate the cash-transfer program in May and June.</p>			

Households were randomly chosen from among the targeted group in this onsite encashment monitoring and assessments were undertaken to determine the needs of beneficiaries. Mid-level and primary level branches were visited and meetings were held with local governments, Khan bank, supermarkets and beneficiary households. MRCS HQ translated and provided the cash transfer monitoring templates to local staff and volunteers. Many stakeholders conveyed their gratitude to the Red Cross for the delivery of timely and much needed aid during times of disaster. According to beneficiaries unconditional cash helped them to meet their most immediate needs during the disaster. The results of the beneficiaries satisfaction survey relating to the cash programme monitoring will be reviewed and shared.

Food security, Nutrition and Livelihoods

Outcome 2: Immediate food and other priority needs of the targeted families are met	Outputs		%of achievement
	Output 2.1 1.600 households in 20 provinces are provided with food parcels and unconditional cash transfers. (2 months worth of food parcel along with MNT 64000 or CHF 32 per household)		90%
Activities	Is implementation on time		% of progress (estimate)
	Yes(x)	No (x)	
2.1.1 Identification of soums in 20 provinces across the country	x		100%
2.1.2 Beneficiary selection and registration	x		100%
2.1.3 Orientation and mobilization of volunteers at district levels	x		100%
2.1.4 Local procurement of food parcels	x		100%
2.1.5 Distribution of food parcels and provision of unconditional cash grants through bank transfer	x		100%
2.1.6 Onsite monitoring during the distribution	x		80%
	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.2 3.500 households in 20 provinces are provided with unconditional cash transfers for meeting other priority needs. (MNT 192000 or CHF 32 per household for those not receiving food assistance)		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time		% of progress (estimate)
	Yes(x)	No (x)	
2.2.1 Identification of soums in 20 provinces across the country	x		100%
2.2.2 Beneficiary registration and cash form preparation	x		100%
2.2.3 Distribution of unconditional cash grants	x		100%
2.2.4 Post distribution monitoring and reporting	x		ongoing
Outcome 3: Livelihoods are protected and negative coping strategies reduced among affected population and households.	Outputs		%of achievement
	Output 3.1 Households restart income-generating activities.		0%
Activities	Is implementation on time		% of progress (estimate)
	Yes(x)	No (x)	
3.1.1 Selection of 100 beneficiary households for livelihood intervention	x		0%
3.1.2 Market assessments/training needs assessments	x		20%
3.1.3 Vocational/business trainings, skills transfer	x		0%
3.1.4 Monitoring and reporting	x		0%
The provinces and soums that are targeted by this operation were identified based on dzud conditions, livestock deaths and the vulnerability of the affected herder households. Despite the improved weather, increased temperatures and better pasture conditions, animals were severely weakened at the end of the winter and livestock deaths increased the vulnerability of affected families.			

Food assistance

Two-month food parcels along with MNT 64000 or CHF 32 unconditional cash grants were provided to beneficiary households to meet their immediate needs.

Procurement of food items has been done locally in Mongolia by MRCS with support from IFRC. All procurement related to this emergency appeal followed IFRC standard procurement procedures. Improved road conditions, better coordination and collaboration with Mercy Corps on distributions have helped to reduce the cost of distributing the remaining food parcels.

Beneficiary lists were submitted to Khan bank to check for errors. The errors were corrected immediately by the MRCS based on information the mid-level branches. By the end of this reporting period, all errors in beneficiary list were corrected, and all necessary measures were taken by MRCS to deliver timely humanitarian aid. The final beneficiary list was corrected and submitted to Khan bank by the end of June.

Unconditional cash transfers

Unconditional cash grants equivalent to MNT 192,000 (CHF 96) were transferred to beneficiary households to help them meet their priority household needs. An agreement was made with Khan Bank and its local branches on the disbursement of cash to selected households. Khan Bank cross-checked the beneficiary list through the 'Know Your Customer' (KYC) process to verify the identity of the people who should receive cash. Local branches in soums, facilitated cash transfers to herder households. Road blockage, distance from herders to soum centres and errors in beneficiary lists (eg. mismatches between beneficiaries' names and citizen ID cards, misspelling of names and registration numbers, migration of beneficiaries to different soums and provinces, and death of some beneficiaries) caused some delays in the delivery of the aid.

Livelihoods

Meetings were held with World Vision international (WVI) to finalize the plans for rapid market assessment training for MRCS mid level branch staff in June. WVI has extensive expertise in rapid market assessment. The RMA training for MRCS will be held in August 2016. The training context, agenda and process has already been planned in cooperation with WVI. Eight volunteers from each province, or a total of 24 volunteers were selected to participate in 2 day training in Ulaanbaatar city. After the training, the trained volunteers are expected to conduct rapid market assessment and identify the needs of the herder families. After collecting the necessary information, the volunteers will analyse the information supported by a WVI specialist and the emergency appeal project officer. The volunteers will identify livelihood income diversification opportunities for herder households and conduct necessary vocational training for the 100 beneficiaries from Bulgan, Dundgovi, and Uvurkhangai provinces.

Health and care

Outcome 4: The immediate and medium term risks to health of affected populations are reduced	Outputs		%of achievement
		Output 4.1 School going children affected by the dzud are provided with psychosocial first aid support(PSS/FA)	
Activities	Is implementation on time		% of progress (estimate)
	Yes(x)	No (x)	
4.1.1 Mobilize volunteers for school based PSS/FA in collaboration with Save the Children	X		80%

A memorandum of understanding was signed by MRCS and Save the Children through which the partners will cooperate on the provision of psychosocial support and first aid to school children (age 7-16) from dzud affected families. As part of the agreement PSS/PA training was facilitated by experts from Save the Children in Tokyo, Japan. Manuals for the training of trainers and for volunteers were printed in Mongolian language and distributed to MRCS mid level branch staff. Branch staff provided training to school teachers including dormitory teachers. MRCS emergency appeal and PMER officers conducted a joint monitoring and evaluation with Save the Children in selected soums of Arkhangai province.

The project has four steps.

- ToT training in Ulaanbaatar
- ToT training in province
- ToT training in soum
- ToT training for pupil

Step one: The PFA ToT was organized in Ulaanbaatar from 19-22 April, 2016. Four MRCS delegates participated in the training.

Step two: One MRCS staff member from each province received training as ToT of PFA from 11-14 May 2016 in Ulaanbaatar city. Each one of the trained ToTs went back to their respective provinces and trained two secondary school teachers from each target soums. Other trained school staff included dormitory teachers, classroom teachers and school social workers..

Step three: Trained secondary school teachers from each soum went back to their respective soums and selected 25 older students from their school to present the “I support my friend” methodology. The students volunteered to participate in the project and age, sex, and diversity were taken into consideration during the selection process. The older students were in grade 6-11.

Step four: Peer to peer support was provided by the 25 trained older students in the secondary schools of each soums. The 25 trained older students were expected to reach at least 2-3 younger students in need of PFA. In Arkhangai and Uvurkhangai province ToT training was held for secondary school teachers in April. Step four was implemented in Arkhangai but other provinces were unable to implement the fourth step due to early start of school summer vacations.

Monitoring & Evaluation

MRCS and Save the Children Japan organized a common joint monitoring trip in Arkhangai province from 25-28 May, 2016 in the areas where both are operating. The monitoring team from MRCS consisted of MRCS Disaster Management Program Officer, PMER Officer and a national disaster response team member. The monitoring team visited Khashaat, Ugiinuur and Undur-Ulaan soums.

Teachers, students and other stakeholders expressed their appreciation of the new training manual. Stakeholders mentioned that the training was interesting and easy to understand. The peer to peer approach allowed effective information and knowledge sharing on how to act during disaster situations and give necessary PFA to peers.

Community preparedness and risk reduction

Outcome 5: Communities` resilience to disasters is protected	Outputs		%of achievement
	Output 5.1 Risk reduction measures are incorporated in disaster recovery programmes.		0%
Activities	Is implementation on time		% of progress (estimate)
	Yes(x)	No (x)	
5.1.1 Selection of beneficiaries for community preparedness and risk reduction activities	X		0%
5.1.2 Procurement and distribution 100 portable grass harvester	X		25%
5.1.3 Climate change adaptation and disaster preparedness traning among herders	X		0%
5.1.4 Monitoring and reporting	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
During this reporting period, MRCS submitted price requisitions letters to dealers of grass harvesting equipment in Mongolia. After collection of price information, logistic requisition was sent to IFRC logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur. The procurement was expected to be done by the end of July.			

Operational support services

Human resources

A total of 300 volunteers from their respective Red Cross Branches have been mobilized for the response part of the emergency appeal. Currently 14 DM instructors of their respective branches are fully engaged in their affected provinces and soums; while the entire DM team of MRCS HQ supported by IFRC staff are coordinating and overseeing implementation of the appeal.

RDRT was deployed in March – April to deliver surge capacity on CTP implementation and establishment of beneficiary feedback mechanism.

The recruitment of a delegate on operations management has been started.

Logistics and supply chain

Procurement of food items has been done in Mongolia by MRCS with support from IFRC. Sourcing and procurement of relief items (food) were carried out in compliance with the IFRC standard procedures to ensure quality and timely delivery. Transportation of relief goods (food) would be provided by NEMA in accordance with an MoU between MRCS and NEMA. In some areas, the services of local transportation companies would also be needed.

Procurement of portable grass harvesters, non-food items (NFI) and personal protection equipment (PPE) for replenishment will be procured internationally by the regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur.

The RLU in Kuala Lumpur has been providing technical support to the Mongolia country team for logistics-related functions.

Information technologies (IT)

CTP hotline phone has been established using the TERA system as main IT platform in country; and by combining the hotline with TERA enabled an effective platform to receive SMS from beneficiaries.

Satellite phone utilization enabled NDRT to have communication while in field where there is no network coverage.

Communications

MRCS made a press release on their actions in assisting dzud affected vulnerable herders, and also published several articles on dzud on local newspapers. IFRC together with MRCS and partner National Societies developed video materials to create awareness internationally on dzud situation in Mongolia,

Security

The entire operation follows IFRC's security regulation and MRCS's security guidelines. Up to this moment there were no security incidents reported.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

NDRT together with IFRC continue monitoring following the work plan of the appeal and completed monitoring on CTP and food distribution. Therefore onsite monitoring were conducted by the team in May and June and to be continued from late August to randomly selected beneficiaries.

Volunteers have conducted beneficiary satisfaction survey through random selection method and report to be disseminated in Aug. This is the third operations update on this operation and a mid-term review is planned in September 2016. The final review will be done upon completion of the operations.

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Click here

1. **Financial report up to 30 June 2016** [below](#)
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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRMN005 - Mongolia - Extreme Winter Condition**

Timeframe: 14 Jan 16 to 28 Feb 17

Appeal Launch Date: 29 Feb 16

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/1-2016/6	Programme	MDRMN005
Budget Timeframe	2016/1-2017/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		979,347				979,347	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		88,018				88,018	
<i>British Red Cross</i>		272,329				272,329	
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)</i>		53,438				53,438	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>		129,899				129,899	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		50,248				50,248	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		27,500				27,500	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		51,016				51,016	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		10,920				10,920	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		122,201				122,201	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		25,659				25,659	
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</i>		17,000				17,000	
C1. Cash contributions		848,227				848,227	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		848,227				848,227	
D. Total Funding = B + C		848,227				848,227	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		848,227				848,227	
E. Expenditure		-446,516				-446,516	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		401,712				401,712	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			979,347			979,347		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles	53,450						53,450	
Food	72,832		55,803			55,803	17,029	
Other Supplies & Services			4,353			4,353	-4,353	
Cash Disbursement	407,583		279,092			279,092	128,490	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	533,865		339,247			339,247	194,617	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Others Machinery & Equipment	52,500						52,500	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	52,500						52,500	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	480						480	
Distribution & Monitoring	30,000		16,155			16,155	13,845	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	29,000		2,441			2,441	26,559	
Logistics Services	3,150						3,150	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	62,630		18,597			18,597	44,033	
Personnel								
International Staff	126,350		2,070			2,070	124,280	
National Staff	48,260		3,650			3,650	44,610	
National Society Staff	21,000						21,000	
Volunteers	7,920		5,948			5,948	1,972	
Total Personnel	203,530		11,668			11,668	191,862	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees			337			337	-337	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees			337			337	-337	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	36,050		5,687			5,687	30,364	
Total Workshops & Training	36,050		5,687			5,687	30,364	
General Expenditure								
Travel	7,500		8,569			8,569	-1,069	
Information & Public Relations	11,500		1,616			1,616	9,884	
Office Costs	4,250		1,250			1,250	3,000	
Communications	6,790		2,376			2,376	4,414	
Financial Charges	960		-3,156			-3,156	4,116	
Total General Expenditure	31,000		10,655			10,655	20,345	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			29,735			29,735	-29,735	
Total Operational Provisions			29,735			29,735	-29,735	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recovt	59,772		27,035			27,035	32,737	
Total Indirect Costs	59,772		27,035			27,035	32,737	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			3,527			3,527	-3,527	
Pledge Reporting Fees			28			28	-28	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			3,555			3,555	-3,555	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	979,347		446,516			446,516	532,831	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			979,347			979,347		
VARIANCE (C - D)			532,831			532,831		